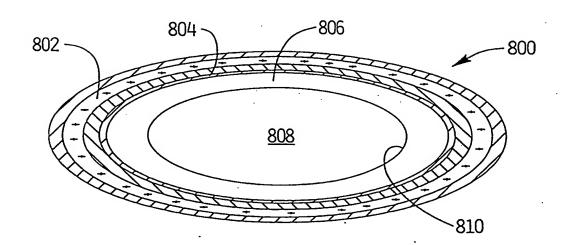
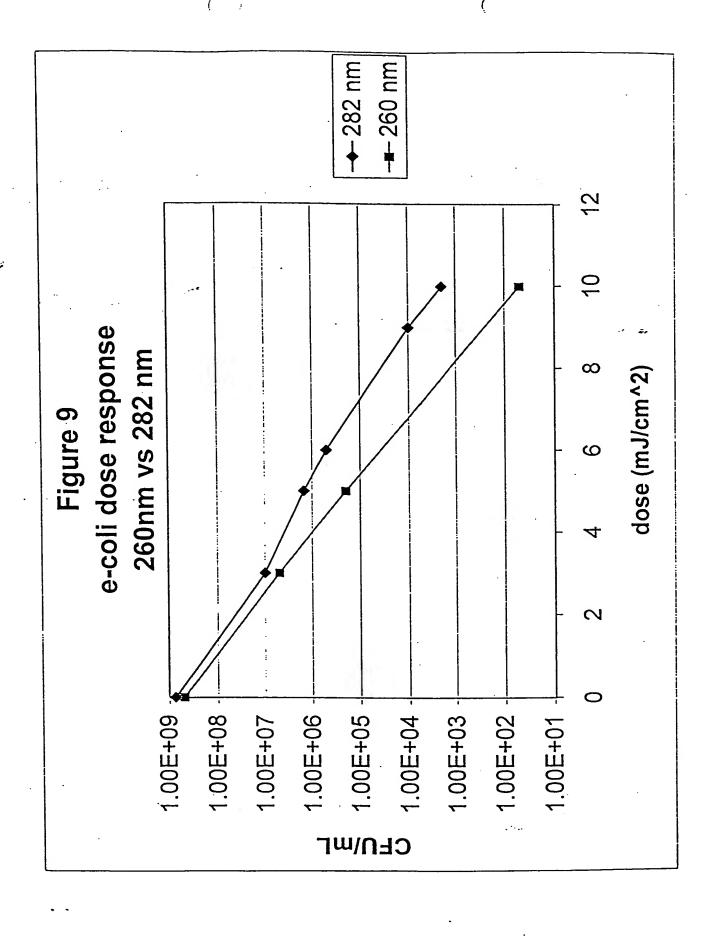
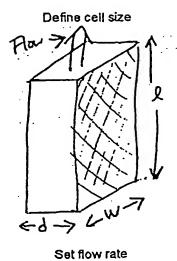


F15_8







depth := 1.mm

length := 15-cm

width := 3.cm

CrossArea := 2-length-width

Vol := length-width depth

FIG. 10a

CrossArea = 90 cm²

 $Vol = 4.5 cm^3$

TARGET :=
$$50 \cdot \frac{\text{cm}^3}{1 \cdot \text{min}}$$

Duration := $\frac{65 \cdot \text{cm}^3}{\text{TARGET}}$

Duration = 78s

Duration is time required to treat a unit of platelets

Calculate residence time

TIME := Vol

TIME = 5.4 s

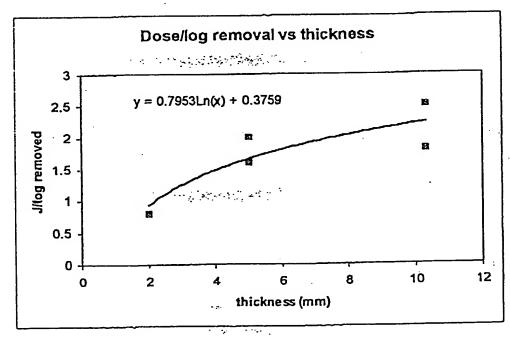
Set "surface" dose

SDose := $\frac{\text{depth}}{(2\text{mm})} \cdot \frac{J}{\text{cm}^2}$.

Linear fit for small gaps

SDose = $0.5 \frac{J}{cm^2}$

The "Surface Dose" is based on measurements of parvo reduction as a function of platelet (and plasma) thickness.



Set lamp intensity

$$POWERden := \frac{SDose}{TIME-2}$$

$$POWERden = 0.046 \frac{W}{cm^2}$$

Compare this intensity with other

Hemalight :=
$$0.020 \cdot \frac{W}{cm^2}$$

$$\frac{POWERden}{Hemslight} = 2.315$$

Fluor :=
$$0.008 \cdot \frac{W}{cm^2}$$

$$\frac{\text{POWERden}}{\text{Fluor}} = 5.787$$

Calculate electrical parameters

Calculate lamp power

ElectricalDensity :=
$$\frac{\text{POWERden}}{0.15}$$

Electrical Density =
$$0.309 \frac{W}{cm^2}$$

Assume 15% efficeincy

TotELEC := ElectricalDensity-CrossArea-2

TotPOWER = 8.333 W

TotELEC = 55.556 W

FIG. 106

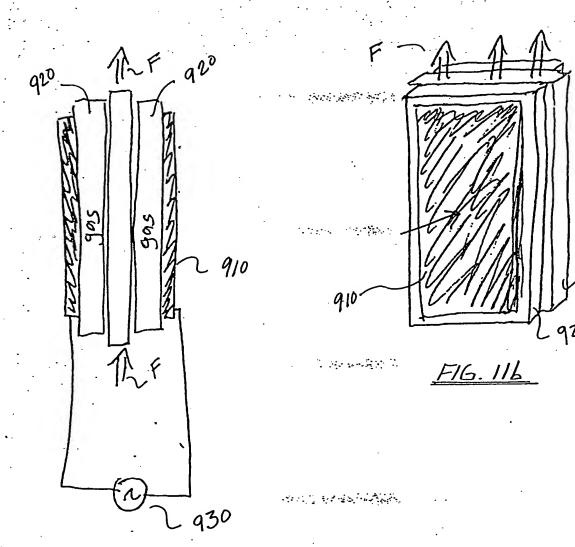
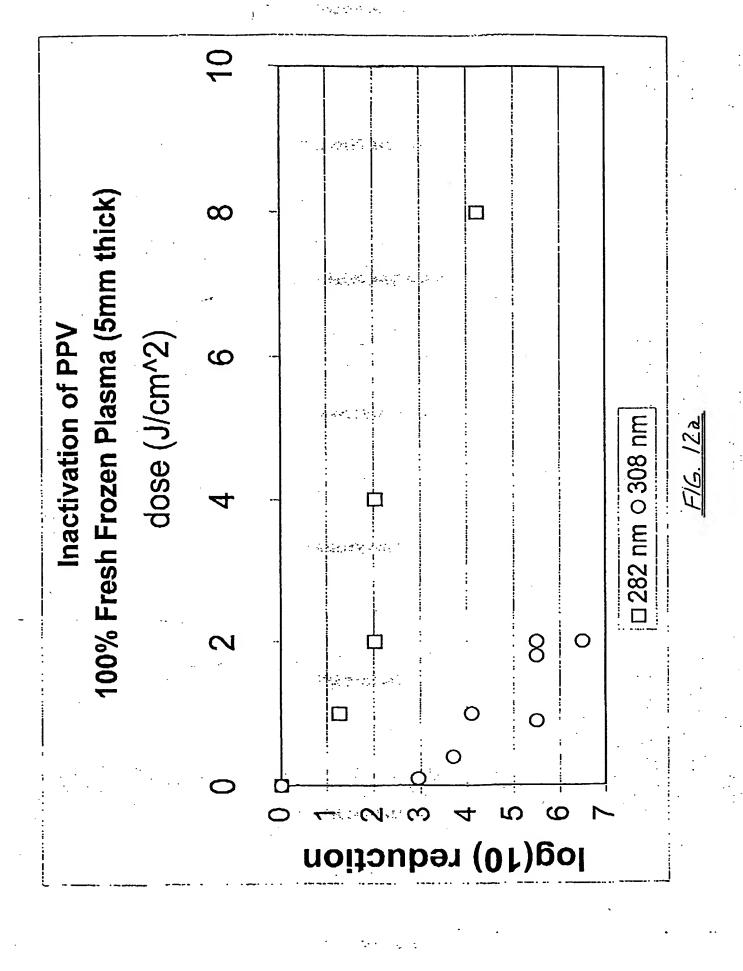
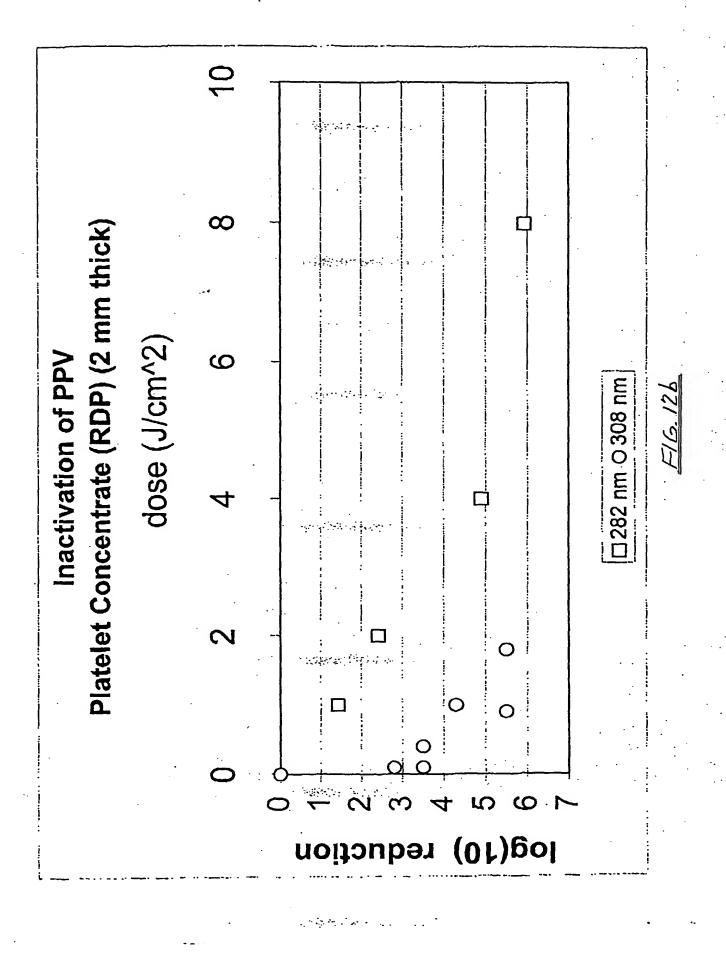
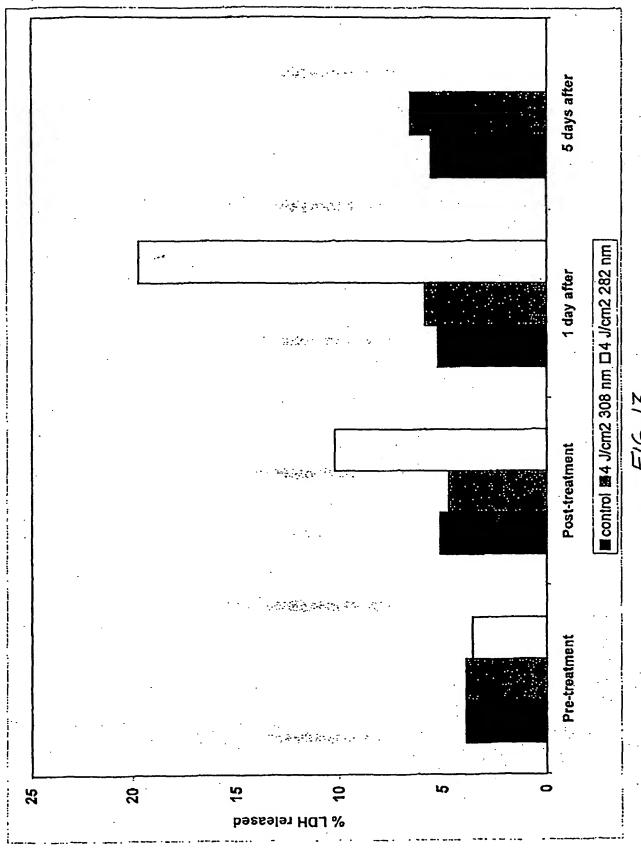


FIG. 11a







1.35 Sec. 25 - 45.